

**Exhibit D-1****State-by-State Comparison of Maximum Workload Standards**

State	Felony	Misdemeanor	Juvenile	Appeals	Authority
Arizona	150	300	200	25	<i>State of Arizona v. Joe U. Smith</i> , 681 P. 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1374 (1984).
Colorado*	241	598	310	—	The Spangenberg Group, <i>Weighted Caseload Study for the Colorado State Public Defender</i> (November 1996).
Florida*	200	400	250	50	Florida Public Defender Association, <i>Comparison of Caseload Standards</i> (July 1986).
Georgia	150	400	200	25	Georgia Indigent Defense Council, <i>Guidelines of the Georgia Indigent Defense Council for the Operation of Local Indigent Defense Programs</i> (October 1989).
Indiana	200	400	250	25	Indiana Public Defender Commission, <i>Standards for Indigent Defense Services in Non-Capital Cases: With Commentary</i> (January 1995).
Louisiana	200	450	250	50	Louisiana Indigent Defense Board, <i>Louisiana Standards on Indigent Defense</i> (1995).
Massachusetts	200	400	300	—	Committee for Public Counsel Services, <i>Manual for Counsel Assigned through the Committee for Public Counsel Services: Policies and Procedures</i> (June 1995).
Minnesota*	120	400	175	—	Minnesota State Public Defender, <i>Caseload Standards for District Public Defenders in Minnesota</i> (October 1991).
Missouri	40-180 <sup>1</sup>	450	280	28	Missouri State Public Defender System, <i>Caseload Committee Report</i> . (September 1992).
Nebraska	50 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	40	Nebraska Commission on Public Advocacy, <i>Standards for Indigent Defense Services in Capital and Non-Capital Cases</i> (May 1996).
New York* (City)	150	400	—	25	Indigent Defense Organization Oversight Committee, <i>General Requirements for All Organized Providers of Defense Services to Indigent Defendants</i> (July 1996).
Oregon	240	400	480	—	Oregon State Bar, <i>Indigent Defense Task Force Report: Principles and Standards for Counsel in Criminal, Delinquency, Dependency and Civil Commitment Cases</i> (September 1996).
Tennessee	233 <sup>3</sup>	850	273	—	Derived from Case-Weighting Study.

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Vermont	150	400	200	25	Office of the Defender General, "Policy of the Defender General Concerning Excessive Workloads for Public Defenders" (October 1987).
Washington	150	300	250	25	Washington Defender Association, <i>Standards for Public Defender Services: Objectives and Minimum Requirements for Providing Legal Representation to Poor Persons Accused of Crime in Washington State</i> (October 1989).
Wisconsin*	145	323	207	—	The Spangenberg Group, <i>Caseload/Workload Study for the State Public Defender of Wisconsin</i> (September 1990).

\* = Jurisdictions where caseload standards were developed through case-weighting studies.

- <sup>1</sup> Missouri's caseload standards establishes thresholds based on the severity of the felony charge. For Felony A and B cases, the public defender caseload standard is 40 case per year. For Felony C and D cases, the public defender caseload standard is 180.
- <sup>2</sup> The Nebraska Commission on Public Advocacy has established a felony caseload standard for only the most serious category of felonies. The standard represents the number of violent crime cases (rape, manslaughter, 2<sup>nd</sup> degree murder, sexual assault) that a single attorney could handle during a year if those cases were the only case she handled during the year.
- <sup>3</sup> As indicated in Table 6-3, the Tennessee public defender current workload for Felony A cases is 55, Felony B is 148, and Felony C, D & E is 302. Table 6-4 shows a single "Felony" workload figure (233). This combined felony workload is weighted to account for the large number of less serious felony cases represented by public defenders.

Source: The Spangenberg Group, *Tennessee Public Defender Case Weighting Study, Final Draft Report*, Table 6-4 (West Newton, MA: April 1999).